

Donatelli and Rose Donatelli; with amendment. (Rept. No. 2001). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4654. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Carrie Lavoda Wiggins; with amendment (Rept. No. 2002). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KLEIN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4629. A bill for the relief of Alfred Smith; with amendment (Rept. No. 2003). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5013. A bill for the relief of James P. Crawford; with amendment (Rept. No. 2004). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5385. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Charles E. Yates; with amendment (Rept. No. 2005). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HARRIS of Arkansas: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5389. A bill for the relief of Lillian Woodward; with amendment (Rept. No. 2006). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5527. A bill for the relief of Gerney M. Claiborn; with amendment (Rept. No. 2007). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5680. A bill for the relief of James M. Hays; without amendment (Rept. No. 2008). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6033. A bill for the relief of William Tipton, Mrs. William Tipton, and Mrs. Eula Nelson; with amendment (Rept. No. 2009). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6594. A bill for the relief of M. V. Forsythe; with amendment (Rept. No. 2010). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6797. A bill for the relief of the estate of Tom Gentry; with amendment (Rept. No. 2011). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6848. A bill granting jurisdiction to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to reopen and readjudicate the case of Robert L. Demuth; without amendment (Rept. No. 2012). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi:

H. R. 6926. A bill authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration facility, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to the State of Missouri for highway purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. STEAGALL:

H. R. 6927. A bill to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SAUTHOFF:

H. R. 6928. A bill to eliminate certain oppressive labor practices affecting interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 6929. A bill to prescribe the relative rank of members of the Navy Nurse Corps in relation to commissioned officers of the Navy,

and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 6930. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional pay for personnel of the United States Navy assigned to duty on submarines and to diving duty," to include additional pay for diving in depths of less than 90 feet under certain conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 6931. A bill to amend the act approved February 4, 1919 (40 Stat. 1056), entitled "An act to provide for the award of medals of honor, distinguished service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes," so as to change the conditions for the award of medals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 6932. A bill to establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Puerto Rico, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to solidize itself with the policy of the President of the United States, the War Production Board, and labor organization, preferring the voluntary renunciation of labor of the right to strike and of the limitations of the working day; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enactment of House bill 6806; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOWNS:

H. R. 6933. A bill for the relief of William H. Shultz; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. R. 6934. A bill for the relief of Rev. C. M. McKay; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2665. By Mr. FLIH: Petition of 34 residents of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., urging the passage of House bill 4000, a bill to take liquor out of Army and Navy camps as a patriotic measure to conserve the health, morale, and efficiency of our soldiers and sailors; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2666. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of J. O. Cameron and 66 other voters of Lawrence County, Pa., urging that Senate bill 860 be brought before the Congress and a favorable vote taken thereon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2667. Also, petition of 37 members of the West Sunbury United Presbyterian Church, Butler County, Pa., urging a ban on the sale of any intoxicating drink for the duration of the war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2668. By Mr. LANE: Petition of the Massachusetts State Automobile Dealers Association, Inc., 31 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass., on freezing of cars; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

2669. By Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota: Resolution of the Aurora Lodge of the

A. F. and A. M. at Carrington, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

2670. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Commercial National Bank of Greenville, Miss., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference of meeting the national crisis; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2671. Also, petition of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Smith-Vinson bill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

2672. Also, petition of a list of citizens of Williamsport, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to House bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, worship, honor, blessing, and power Thou art infinitely worthy to receive. We beseech Thee to mark for us the star on the horizon and let us hear the music on the troubled waters. Do Thou bless us with repose for meditation and reflection, compassing us with thoughts of seriousness, of responsibility, and inspiring us with a stimulus for righteousness, justice, and confidence. Cause us to use our power to bring the good things of life to those who are weak and impoverished and to give them the chartered rights to peace, happiness, and self-realization.

Remind us, our Father, in the midst of ill tidings, of Thy eternal calm and that Thou art a tower of defense to those who call Thee Lord and Master. Prepare our hands anew for heavy tasks, for willing sacrifice, and for the duties demanded by each day. In the hours of peril be Thou with our country's defenders in the far-away places of this torn earth; keep them strong and hopeful while our souls speak by our prayers and by our unwavering devotion. Blessed Lord, save us all from that hate which engenders blindness and at the last causes spiritual death. In our Saviour's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### SIXTH SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6868) making additional appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, does this bill have in it the pay raise for the men in the service?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; it does not.

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, what does the bill contain?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As the House passed the bill it provided \$18,156,000,000. As the Senate passed it, the total is \$19,062,000,000, most all of which is for the Army and the Navy.

Mr. RICH. Can the gentleman, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, tell us where we are going to get all the money we are appropriating?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The same place we get the money we have been appropriating for some time.

Mr. RICH. The trouble is that that place has been dried up for 10 or 12 years.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; the patriotism of the American people never dries up.

Mr. RICH. Until you get the new tax bill in here to tax the people to get money, the way you are spending money I do not know what you are going to do but bankrupt the Government. That is all I can see ahead unless you try to get the income to meet your outgo. As the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman ought to get in consultation with the chairman of the Ways and Means and work a little closer in harmony.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All the Members of the House have recently been in consultation with the people at home, and they approve of the expenditure of every dollar provided in this bill.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, can the gentleman from Missouri tell us briefly the principal changes made in this bill by the Senate?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There are 80 amendments, adding \$905,000,000. They cover a great many subjects, too numerous to mention at this time.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. But the bill does not include the salary raise for the men in the service?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That was not included in the Budget estimates sent to us or in the amendments added by the Senate. I believe there is legislation now pending elsewhere to accomplish that end.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, JOHNSON of West Virginia, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, CASEY of Massachusetts, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, DITTER, and ENGEL.

#### RETAIL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS

Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

[Mr. NICHOLS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to quote from the Chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Administration in regard to gambling in agricultural products.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

#### COAL INDUSTRY WILL SUFFER STAGGERING BLOW IF ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY IS APPROVED

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, despite frantic efforts on the part of advocates of the proposed St. Lawrence seaway to minimize the devastating effect of the project on the great coal industry of the Nation, it is an indisputable fact that serious economic results will follow the approval of this ill-timed and ill-advised expenditure of public funds.

The bituminous-coal industry of the United States is as much opposed to the proposed St. Lawrence hydro project and seaway as it was when evidence was presented before the Rivers and Harbors Committee in July 1941. It was pointed out at that time by spokesmen for the coal industry that we stood to lose several million tons of coal. The minimum that we would be expected to lose would be approximately 5,500,000 tons annually, as that quantity is equivalent to the present proposed horsepower to be installed. That is a direct loss. It is not possible for anyone to estimate what the actual loss might be.

It has been said by the proponents that it might possibly develop that this project would produce from six to seven hundred million horsepower, and if that be true the coal industry would stand to lose some 30,000,000 tons of coal annually. In order for one to visualize what this means to the industry, it is only necessary to analyze what the loss of 1,000,000 tons means. In gross revenue it would exceed \$2,000,000 to the producing coal companies. Mine labor would lose about 65 percent of that sum. The railroads would likewise lose about \$2,000,000, and railroad labor loss would be about half of that sum. So, for each million tons of coal lost over \$4,000,000 in gross income is taken from the railroads and coal industry, and of that \$2,000,000 is taken from those who work in the mines and on the railroads. These are direct losses. They are the kind of losses that create bread lines. Should it develop that only the minimum loss of five and one-half million tons of coal was made effective, then the gross loss to the railroads and the coal industry would be about \$11,000,000 annually, and we reiterate that neither industry is in position to stand any such displacement or dislocation of their economy.

Just recently, during the cold spell, the facilities now located on the Niagara River were made impotent to a degree because of the floating ice in the river. Steam plants, producing their power from coal, had to be called on to make up the deficiency. That is general knowledge, which was printed throughout the region. If the present facilities are handicapped by reason of floating ice during severe cold weather, then it would seem to be the height of folly to spend hundreds of millions of dollars to build additional hydro plants so that they could be rendered inadequate as the result of severe weather.

A good deal of apprehension exists in this country today that some enemy might drop bombs on this continent. Should that unfortunate thing happen, what could be a better target than a large hydroelectric plant furnishing power for a great many war industries? Common sense dictates that it is far better to have a dozen steam plants located in the general area but separated so that each could perform its proper duty and if by chance one was destroyed it would not cripple the entire war program.

No one has yet testified that this project is absolutely essential to national defense. Several testified that it was needed for national defense.

There has been some rumor that the project might be separated, that is, abandonment of the seaway part of the project at this time. To do that does not lessen the opposition of the coal industry at all. We expose the entire interior of our country to seagoing vessels, possibly of an enemy character. We open up our markets to foreign countries, and we may expect those countries, when the war is over, to go to any extreme to market their products. Coal will be one of those products, and, assuming that the seaway is constructed, we may expect a flood of coal from Europe and Asia to take the place of American-produced coal and make American labor idle. It must be understood that there is no such thing as comparable wages with any other country in the world, as compared with those being paid by the mining industry in this country.

If the seaway portion is abandoned, then the people of the Midwest, who have been sold on this whole proposition on the grounds that their products would be moved direct from the factories and plants in Detroit and Duluth to foreign countries via the river, have been deceived, and it would be a breaking of faith with those people from those sections of the country who have been led to believe that they would reap great benefits from this international seaway.

Now at this time, when the life of the Nation is at stake, there is no reason on earth for this vast expenditure. If power is needed, it can be secured from steam plants far more quickly than this project can be constructed. No one contends that it can be built in less than several years. Today we need every piece of machinery; every ounce of energy that we have should be devoted to war essentials. "Pork barrel" politics have no place in the present defense program.



## THE FATE OF FRANCE

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FADDIS. Mr. Speaker, the news from France grows more ominous day by day. German control over the unoccupied portion of that unfortunate nation is growing more and more rigid. Laval is back in the cabinet, and it seems fair to assume that he will strengthen the hand of Hitler by placing Darlan, of the Navy, and Dent, of the Army, in positions where they can be as active as possible in collaborating with the mad dog of Berlin in his world-wide holocaust.

These men are notorious enemies of the British and by virtue of that fact are also notorious and dangerous enemies of every democracy or free nation in the world and are indeed a dire menace to all humanity. Because of our many years of friendship, our love of democracy, and the former high code of honor of the French people, we had hoped that France would refuse to be a party to Hitler's rape of civilization. That hope has carried us much farther along the road of appeasement than can be justified by sound judgment.

We hope that the French people will rise in their wrath and prevent these traitorous leaders from leading them any farther down the road to destruction. As for us, this must be the parting of the way. We are fighting for our very lives. All who are against our Allies are against us. We must so class them now and after the war. The British and the Americans saved France from German enslavement in 1918. Are they now to repay us by a stab in the back with their naval dagger?

If these international racketeers have no regard for their own honor, or the honor of their nation, let them at least reflect upon their own certain fate. This time, as last time, the freemen of free countries will win the war. There can be no question about that. Let it be understood, however, that the end of this war will be far different from the end of the last. This time we are determined that for the expenditure of so much of our blood and our treasure we will visit a just measure of retribution upon those responsible for or assisting in the initiation or prosecution of this hellish program of mass enslavement, torture, murder, and assassination.

No mistaken sense of chivalry, no maudlin sympathy for the vanquished, no interference by irresponsible sentimentalists shall prevent the gallows from discharging its duty to long-suffering humanity. Those responsible for this awful crime against God and man and all of their Quislings must and shall suffer the fate of the degenerate felons and pirates of old. None, from those who planned and ordered the enslavement, starvation, and massacre of helpless men, women, and children, to those who assisted, encouraged, or condoned these atrocities shall escape.

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When this war is won, the search for the guilty ones must be carried on so relentlessly that no lair so secluded, no isle so lonely, no spot so distant be allowed to protect them. Their prosecution must be so merciless that only the hand of the suicide or the assassin can save them from the just, certain, and speedy vengeance of our outraged civilization. Let Laval, Darlan, and Dent reflect upon their certain doom, if they betray France and democracy. They will eventually swing from the gallows and their memory be forever tarred by the odious pitch reserved for the memory of traitors.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] is recognized for 10 minutes.

## CONSOLIDATION OF GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES AND NEED OF ACTION AGAINST SUBVERSIVE PUBLICATIONS

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this time today to discuss two matters very briefly. One is the question of the urgent need, in my opinion, of a consolidation of all Government information services. The other is the imperative need of immediate action against subversive publications that are passing through our mails.

I learn this morning that the Post Office Department and the Department of Justice already have moved to keep from the mails the publication known as Social Justice.

I have learned also that some action is contemplated very shortly in the matter of consolidation of information services. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the remainder of my time and ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the legislative business of the day and following any previous special order, I may be permitted to address the House on this subject for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, before yielding the floor, will the gentleman from Tennessee yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. PRIEST. I gladly yield, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after any other special order today I may address the House for 15 minutes, and I make the same request for tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of other special orders today I may address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the time granted me for today.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

## GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill on the subject that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] talked about. My bill is as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That none of the funds appropriated in any act shall be used by any Government department, agency, or independent establishment, except the War and Navy Departments, for these purposes, namely:

1. Publications not required by law;
2. Press service;
3. Radio broadcasting;
4. Group contacts;
5. Exhibits;
6. Motion pictures;
7. Lantern slides and lecture material;
8. Photography;
9. Individual contracts;
10. Posters;

and the amounts submitted by the departments, agencies, or independent establishments of the Federal Government to the Budget Bureau for these purposes shall not be available therefor and shall be recovered into the Treasury.

A few weeks ago I had considerable correspondence with Mr. Henderson's office in regard to conserving paper. I received a letter from his office admitting that Government publicity was being abused. When the Interior Department appropriation bill was before the House, I had a detail of the amount of money being expended for publicity by the Interior Department—its every branch and agency. The total amount of the information service in that \$160,000,000 appropriation bill was \$2,440,000, roughly. Of this amount only \$226,000 was necessary for answering correspondence. Another \$700,000, roughly, was necessary for the publications required by law. That leaves, roughly, in the Interior Department \$1,500,000 that is expended for publicity material. This House only cut \$100,000 of this waste 2 weeks ago; \$1,400,000 of this waste is still in the 1943 bill. I point out that \$1,400,000 is a small item in comparison with the billions of dollars we are spending today, deficit financed, for the operation of our Government for domestic purposes and for war purposes. The point is that there is only one issue confronting our people and this Congress and the President of the United States today. It is the issue of turning all of the manpower, all of the strength, all of the resources of our country toward the production of guns and planes and tanks to win this war, and to win it as quickly as possible. This is only a part of the picture of the useless waste and expenditure of funds that is taking place in this Government today. I think this bill will strike out twenty million of the \$27,000,000 propaganda pay roll for useless manpower that should be eliminated and should not be continued in the Federal Government for 1 more day. Ever since Pearl Harbor this country has had a united people. Ever since Pearl Harbor these publicity experts continue the effort to set class against class; continue

a struggle that tends to destroy national unity; a class struggle of selfishness which they wish to promote in order to get control of the Government on a social philosophy that represents neither the Republican nor the Democratic Parties.

I think it would save this \$20,000,000 from the Federal pay roll and strike out \$25,000,000 from a \$50,000,000 postage bill. I think it would strike out \$1,500,000 from a \$2,400,000 paper bill the Government agencies and the independent establishments of the Government now spill ink upon and have for some time. In addition to that it would release this money which could be applied to building the necessary material to win the war.

I notice with a great deal of interest the statement of the President, reported on the front page of the Washington Post this morning. He corresponded with an economist friend of his in regard to cutting nondefense expenditures. The issue is not what any economist thinks of what could be cut. The issue is not, as many times it has been in the past, to build up straw men, to be knocked down, on the subject of nondefense expenditures. The issue may be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is not a glamorous subject; it is a subject that has to be attacked item by item. Hunting useless waste of money and manpower that might be thrown into an effort to win the war is a thankless, slaving job that requires the midnight oil and a passion for duty.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes more.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. JONES. Finally, Mr. Speaker, to find out how expenditures could be cut, we would not necessarily turn to some theorist or some friend of any one of us. We could only find nondefense expenditures by hard work, by searching questions, and insisting upon complete and full answers. The answer to nondefense expenditures may be found in the work of all the committees. Sad to say, after the committee hearings are printed, many of them go into the ashcan and are never read or analyzed. I have examined the hearings on the independent offices appropriation bill. I saw there an alarming table of the housing expenditures in the District of Columbia. I want to point out an expenditure of nearly \$200 per unit for every one of those pill boxes for architects' fees alone. This will continue if more of us do not read the hearings.

It will grow to an enormous expenditure that could be cut. It is indefensible. Only by looking at the facts in each case can we determine what is wrong.

The next man that might be consulted in regard to cutting nondefense expenditures is Mr. Lindsay Warren. I wonder why anyone should seek out an economist, not a Government expert, if you please, instead of the Comptroller General, Mr. Lindsay Warren, in whom we all have the utmost confidence. He is a member of the majority party, but I think I am voicing the spirit of the members

on the minority when I say we have the utmost confidence in the pronouncements and in the judgment of Mr. Lindsay Warren. Why not have Mr. Warren, in accordance with the present Budget and Accounting Act, make to the President and to this Congress a report of the expenditures that might be cut?

I hope that the Members of the House will see that there is early consideration of this or a similar bill. I am not jealous of my draft of this bill. I am not jealous that any bill bearing my name should be adopted, but I am jealous that our boys do not die at the front for lack of planes—die like dogs, trying to get across a narrow strip of water from the Bataan Peninsula to Corregidor, because they do not have planes and guns. I am interested in releasing all of these nondefense workers, of the Government in particular, and putting them to producing things that will protect our men and furnish them a bridge to victory.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

#### EXPENDITURES IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am sure there is not a member who will not agree with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] about the reduction of all unnecessary governmental expenditures. I want to say two things with regard to his remarks.

In the first place, I think it is very important that there be emphasis, along with justifiable criticism, regarding minor items, on the big over-all picture of what we are doing and what we are not doing. I think it is very important that there be given to the country the real basic facts in the situation. For example, in connection with some of the appropriation bills that we have recently passed, I very seldom have heard any mention, very seldom—I do not know that I have ever heard it off the floor—of the fact that the Interior Department appropriation was cut about one-third under what it had been in the previous year; that the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill was cut about 40 percent under what it was in the previous year. In other words, that the committees and the Congress are making very substantial reductions.

However, I have a letter here from the director of the Department of Agriculture in my own State, in which he makes an appeal with regard to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which is an agency of the Department of Agriculture that has to do obviously with the eradication of pests and diseases—and hence with the possibility of increased farm production.

The House made a cut from \$382,000 to \$82,000 in the amount available for the

control of the Japanese beetle. We made it because we said we wanted to fight Japs instead of fighting beetles. It does not seem to me that is very sound ground by which to legislate. The beetles might be very good friends of the Japs if we let them get started. Here is an item on which the protection of many of our crops depends. I use it only as an example. It seems to me we have got to be sensible and reasonable and sane in all of these matters.

In connection with this particular item for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine there was an item of some \$4,000,000 in the agricultural appropriation bill when it came to the floor. In connection with the Department of Agriculture bill there were many speeches made, many amendments offered to cut the item. Then there came in on the deficiency appropriation bill, which dealt largely with war items, a couple of days later, an item of \$2,500,000 for precisely the same agency in the Department of Agriculture, and not one word was said about it on the floor.

Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that the big thing has to be kept in mind; that the whole picture has to be kept in mind, and that something has to be said when a committee brings in a bill that saves fifty or sixty or four hundred million dollars, instead of straining at gnats on some of these items that are not altogether understood by many Members of the House, but which may, in fact, be of great importance. In other words, I am as much for reducing unnecessary expenditures as anybody. I want to do it sensibly and reasonably as well as effectively.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### DEFENSE BONDS

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 4 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, my object in taking this time at the moment is to make a little report to the House on something I ran into in my district the other day which interested me very much.

From time to time I have dropped remarks to the effect that I did not believe that we as a people were purchasing Defense bonds at the rate we should. I reiterate that statement today and submit this illustration as evidence that I am correct: While in one of the very large factories in my district this week which is about 100 percent in defense effort I learned that as a result of the manager taking some 4 or 5 minutes at a noon hour to make a little speech to the pay-rollees there engaged, that the number of employees subscribing for Defense bonds jumped from around 42 percent up to about 92 percent, with the per capita pay-roll check-off jumping from around \$7.50 per employee up to about \$17.50 per employee per pay day. In other words with a plant manager having spoken a few words in addition to the letters which are sent to the workmen by the Treasury Department, and what they hear over the



radio and read in the press, the subscriptions for Defense bonds almost doubled among those employees.

When you can take a very large industrial plant, a company that has thousands of employees, and with practically no pressure whatsoever, move them up to 92.5 percent of the employees subscribing for bonds, I say that verifies what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] said a moment ago when he spoke about the fact that the patriotism of the American people never runs dry.

I wish our people as a whole would begin purchasing not later than July 1, a minimum of \$2,500,000,000 worth of defense bonds per month. I notice that the disbursements for defense are now running around three billions per month. I understand that is to move rapidly toward three and one-half, four billions, five billions, and perhaps reach a peak of seven billions. I repeat that if we do not purchase defense bonds as individuals and thereby force the Treasury to sell those bonds largely to the commercial banks, we shall add to the President's troubles of somehow controlling or preventing inflation; and in this respect I sincerely hope that the President will move rapidly toward placing further ceilings, establishing further consumption cards, and doing whatever is necessary to prevent the cost of living index which involves the industrial payrollees and other people of this country, from further rising beyond present levels. When I study the figures that are issued week after week by the Department of Labor and see these constant rises in the cost of living it gives me concern because it is not in keeping with the other job that we have in hand, namely, prosecuting the war. I wish to say to the President that so far as I am personally concerned, and simply reiterating what I said when the price control bill was under consideration, I am prepared to go all the way in preventing inflation, and if that is now what the President wishes to do he can count on my support. I hope that the Ways and Means Committee will bring in a tax bill which will materially increase taxes on individuals and on corporations, especially those largely engaged in carrying out war contracts and which are having a pretty heavy profit running in their favor at the present time after calculating the present tax burdens under present laws. It is my firm belief that if we would take care of this inflation problem it would make unnecessary certain types of labor legislation now being advocated.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a speech I made at Washington, Kans., last Thursday night.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### THE LATE GEN. HUGH S. JOHNSON

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise with deep regret to announce the passing of a truly great Oklahoman, a great American, in the death of Gen. Hugh Johnson.

General Johnson, as every Member of the House knows, has made a deep contribution to his country and to its service in a military and political way. It is true that I have not agreed with General Johnson on many of his views on foreign policy, on many of his views on American politics, but I do know that General Johnson was a sincere, conscientious, and courageous American, who virtually gave his life in an effort to help the democracy he loved so dearly. He was an Oklahoma citizen, one of whom we are proud and one whose passing the State deeply regrets as a loss not only to the State but to the Nation.

General Johnson came to Oklahoma in a covered wagon when only 11 with his pioneer family. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, still lives in Okmulgee and the General listed Oklahoma as his home.

Early, Johnson was a colorful figure, running away from home at 16 in an attempt to join in the fighting in the Spanish-American War. He was stopped by his parents.

After an education at the Oklahoma Northwestern Teachers College he entered West Point and graduated there in 1903. Gradually during his service as a cavalry officer he advanced from second lieutenant to brigadier general in 1918, seeing service under General Pershing in the Mexican expeditions and also occupying positions of key authority in World War No. 1.

During his service as a horse soldier, Johnson acquired the picturesque vocabulary that marked his later orders as the boss of N. R. A. and as a columnist.

The nearly perfect functioning of the Selective Service System is largely accredited to General Johnson who perfected the plan during World War No. 1, when he was executive of that work. He watched it closely during its set-up for the present war and was an ardent advocate of the adoption of the system following the fall of France. The adoption of decentralized control was his own and it was this idea that is accredited with making the system fair and workable.

During his service in World War No. 1, General Johnson became well acquainted with Bernard Baruch and was associated closely with him in the work in the War Industries Board. Much of the planning and arrangements for M-day was the joint opinion of Baruch and General Johnson.

The General found himself popularized as "Old Iron Pants" when the cavalry nickname stuck as he took over the famous "Blue Eagle" of N. R. A. During those hectic days he was the busiest man in Washington as he attempted to vitalize the idea of a planned recovery. Whatever authority he had he used in order to establish the N. R. A. and never avoided a fight with either politicians or indus-

trialist or bureau heads in his efforts to put over the plan.

Later, following the discontinuance of N. R. A., after the Supreme Court decision, Johnson turned columnist and earned the reputation as a salty and forceful writer.

While he has often been a severe and hard critic of government and its policy, his pen always expressed the belief of the General himself and never as a mouthpiece for any group or faction. I could not always agree with his conclusions nor his policies, but recognized in him an American, anxious in his own way to guide the policies in the direction he believed to be the best for his Nation.

Death came early this morning, after a long fight against illness that had confined him to Walter Reed Hospital here. Pneumonia complicated by other illness put an end to a patriotic and colorful American. With him at his death were his mother and his son, Lt. Col. Kilbourne Johnson.

#### CALL OF THE PRIVATE CALENDAR ON TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1942

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, April 21, 1942, it may be in order, under the rules, to call individual bills on the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 5802 An act to amend certain provisions of law relative to the withdrawal of brandy for fortification of wines and production of wines, brandy, and fruit spirits so as to remove therefrom certain unnecessary restrictions; and

H. R. 6495 An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Brooklyn Center, Minn.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 16, 1942, at 12 o'clock.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Thursday, April 16, 1942. Business to be considered: Hearings along the line of the Sanders bill, H. R. 5497, and other matters connected with the Federal Communications Commission.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Subcommittee No. 3 of the Committee on the Judiciary will continue hearings on the following bills at 10 a. m. April

17, 20, and 24, room 346, House Office Building:

H. R. 5218, to confer jurisdiction on the United States courts in cases involving work stoppages, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5259 and H. R. 6752, to confer jurisdiction in the United States courts in cases involving work stoppage for illegitimate and nonlabor purposes; and

H. R. 6872, to amend the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against interference by violence, threats, coercion, or intimidation," approved June 18, 1934.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Thursday, April 23, 1942, at 10 o'clock a. m., on H. R. 6885, to aid in the prosecution of the war effort by providing for the temporary suspension of the operation of State laws imposing restrictions with respect to menhaden fishing.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1571. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 1, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Turkey River, Iowa, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on August 28, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 700); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

1572. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 2, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Willapa River, in Pacific County, Wash., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 701); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

1573. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated October 21, 1941, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Susquehanna River and tributaries, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, authorized under the provisions of House Document No. 308, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, which was enacted into law, with modifications, in section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved on January 21, 1927; and also authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 22, 1936, and the acts of Congress approved on June 20 and 25, 1936 (H. Doc. No. 702); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

1574. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for a more permanent tenure for persons carrying the mails on star routes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

1575. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1942, in the amount of \$60,000 (H. Doc. No. 703); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1576. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the National Housing Agency and the Federal Works Agency, totaling \$50,000,000 (H. Doc.

No. 704); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1577. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1943, involving a net increase of \$2,046,278, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 705); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Committee on Mines and Mining. H. R. 6295. A bill to suspend the requirement for the performance of annual labor on certain mining claims; without amendment (Rept. No. 2013). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WEISS:

H. R. 6935. A bill extending the provisions for freeing the debt obligations of persons subject to the draft; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 6936. A bill providing free laundry and dry-cleaning service to members of the military and naval forces while on active duty; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES:

H. R. 6937. A bill restricting the appropriations of all Government departments or agencies of the Government with respect to all publications not required by law; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2673. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, opposing the bill known as House bill 6250, which would dispense with the literacy test in applications of aliens over 50 years of age for naturalization, and favoring the provision of the election law of the State of New York which provides for a literacy test for all alien applicants for citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

2674. Also, resolution of the American Bureau of Chiropractic, New York State Auxiliary, No. 47, urging the President of the United States to take cognizance of mechanical injuries to the backs of soldiers, and that appropriate steps be taken for the permanent creation of a place in the health service of the armed forces for chiropractic, either as a part of the present set-up of the Medical Corps or that a separate and distinct chiropractic corps be created to be confined strictly to the administration of chiropractic to soldiers who are in need of that type of health service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2675. By Mrs. NORTON: Petition of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Newark, N. J., petitioning Congress to enact legislation providing for the establishment of daylight-saving time, superimposed upon the war time now in effect throughout the country; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942

(Legislative day of Monday, March 30, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Very Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Lord of heaven and earth, whose beauteous world reveals the robe of an eternal glory, with whom is no variableness, no ebbing tide, no night, no changing shade: Hold Thou our feeble hands in Thine, as again we enter into the secret mystery of a new and gladsome day with its manifold tasks, its untried plans, that we may come to a more intimate knowledge of Thy will, and to a better understanding of ourselves.

Grant, we beseech Thee, to every citizen of our beloved country, grace to respond with heart and soul and mind to the call of duty in this high and holy service in behalf of our sorrow-laden world. And despite the present shadow and the agony of strife, grant that a new radiance may emerge to light the way for all the races of mankind, so that righteousness may walk this way once more, and the voice proclaiming justice, mercy, and a common brotherhood may ne'er again be hushed. We ask it in our Saviour's name, and for His sake. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. SMATHERS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, April 13, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5802) to amend certain provisions of law relative to the withdrawal of brandy for fortification of wines and production of wines, brandy, and fruit spirits so as to remove therefrom certain unnecessary restrictions.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6868) making additional appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. CASEY of Massachusetts, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, Mr. DITTER, and